THE UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, March 2, 1875. The United States steamer Powhatan has wrived at the Canary Islands.

SPAIN.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH CUBA FACILITATED MadRid, March 2, 1875. Additional mail communication has been estab Ushed between Cadiz and Cuba.

FRANCE.

M. BUFFET IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PRES IDENT.

Panis, March 2, 1875. M. Buffet has returned to Paris from the Vosges and conferred with President MacMahon.

ENGLAND.

APECIE SHIPPED FOR NEW YORK-A RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND SEVERE INJURIES. London, March 2, 1875.

Seventeen thousand dollars in specie were shipped to New York by the steamship Hermann, which sailed from Southampton to-day.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A RAILWAY. A railway accident occurred near Lichfield, Stafordshire, to-day, by which thirty persons were miured.

REVIVALIST PREACHERS LOOKING FOR A PLACE OF MEETING.
The managers of the Kensington Hall have refused the use of that building to Rev. Messrs. Moody and Bankey. It is reported that the latter have enraged Her Majesty's Opera House in the Hav-

A SNOW STORM. A snow storm prevails in the southern portion of this country to-day.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

PROSTY WEATHER AGAINST RACING AT CROYDON LONDON, March 2, 1875. The Croydon March steeplechases, which were to bave commenced to-day, were postponed on ac-

BREADSTUFFS SUPPLY IN EUROPE.

LONDON, March 2, 1875. The Mark Lane Express says the weather during the past week has been rough. The general aspect markets prices have improved a shilling. It is thought that the lowest prices have been reached

JAPAN.

THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERS MARCH FROM YOKO

LONDON, March 2, 1875. Advices from Yokohama announce that the European troops have been withdrawn from that

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA EMBARKED FOR SPAIN-THE CONDITION OF THE ISLAND PRESENTED IN A PROCLAMATION.

HAVANA, March 2, 1875. Captain General Concha sailed to-day for Spain. He issued a proclamation before his departure, in which he says:-

"I leave you less prosperous than you were in 1852 and 1859, as the insurrection still devastates extensive, although principally barren, portions of the island. I did not promise you on my arrival to liberate you from this evil, for I said the war had lasted and might be prolonged, owing to its peculiar conditions. But the character of the war has changed." The Captain General refers to the foreigners

sommanding the enemy, terms the insurgents bandits and declares their plans in the Cinco Villas district have been frustrated.

He closes by telling the people that in order to restore peace in the island it will be necessary for them to sacrifice part of their fortunes, pay the public debt and maintain the army and navy in an efficient condition. The soldiers, volunteers and fremen are complimented for their patriotic ser-

THE ACTING CAPTAIN GENERAL. General Figueras remains in command of the

island as acting Captain General. WEATHER REPORT.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 2, 1875.

Spanish gold, 230 a 231; American, 232. Exchange easier; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 80 a 91 premium; short sight, 93 a 94 premium; sixty days, gold, 120 a 121 premium; short sight, 12; a 124 premium; on London, 145 a 147 premium; on London, 145 a 147 premium; on London, 145 a 147 premium; on Paris, 123 a 124 premium. Sugar nominal; No. 12 Duten standard, 14½ a 15 reals per arrobe.

REDUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

COLUMBUS, March 2, 1875. In the House to-day a joint resolution requesting Congress to reduce the President's salary to \$25,000 a year was adopted.

A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE INUNDATED BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE HOLSTON RIVER-TWENTY-FIVE BREAKS ON THE BAILBOADS-IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND SUFFERING

AMONG THE POOR. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 2, 1875. On the 25th of February the water in the Holston River at this point had reached its highest since 1867, and was within two feet of the flood of that year. Since then it began to fall rapidly, but to-day slone it rose five feet and the residence of Mr. Barry, the oldest typographical employer in the State, was entirely submerged. in the afternoon of the 28th uit, the water commenced falling. On Sunday it was within the this time came to-day. The loss of property in Knoxville is very heavy, falling chiefly on individuals and amounting to about \$40,000. The gas works are badly damaged and the city has been in total darkness since Thursday last. From every part of East Tennessee comes news of disaster and damage, but the means of communication are so limited that the worst is not known. Houses-perhaps with their inmates-bridges, barns, iences, corn cribs, grist and saw mills have all been swept sway by the raging waters. The loss is estimated here to be frightful, and it falls entefly on the here to be irightiul, and it falls eniety on the larming community, who are less able to hear it than any other. In Cocke county atone the loss is estimated to be ever \$200,000. So far but lew lives are reported to have been lost. Bain has been constantly falling since yesterday morning, and the river nere has risen over twelve feet during the past twenty-four hours, and is still rising. Great fears of further damage are entertained. There are not less than twenty-five breaks on the East Tennessee, Virgina and Georgia Bailroad between this point and Chattanooga. The news from that city to day is both limited and disheartening. No Western mail has been received here since Tuesday, the 23d uit, and only one Eastern mail for a week. Chattanooga is now completely isolated and cut of from the outer world. In early the was swept away to-day at noon, with the trestle work over Chickamaiga Creek, which succambed to the devastating waters at that hour. The latest from Chattanooga is contained in a special to the Daily Chromicle to-day, which states that the water reached its nighest point this morning, the total rise being fifty-two and a hall feet. The water was then two eet deep in the Post Office and four leet deep on the market square. A strong current was running through the Read House and in some places it had reached the lower wires on the Western Union Telegraph poles. The city authorities were issuing rations, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and citizens of means were relieving the poor and needy, and a great deal of lengaring prevailed. farming community, who are less able to bear it

## WASHINGTON.

The Defeat of the President's Arkansas Policy.

TRIUMPH OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES.

Proposed Reduction of the Sundry Civil Appropriations.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE HOUSE-THE RESOLUTION FAVORING NON-INTERFERENCE IN ARKANSAS AFFAIRS ADOPTED

BY A LARGE MAJORITY. Mr. Scudder, of New York, opened the debate on the Arkansas resolutions in an admirable speech, in which he very clearly stated the circumstances of the case, and, what was of equal importance, the question itself, which, he said, could overthrow a State government, republican in form, fully installed and now peacably exercising its authority. He proceeded to recite briefly and very clearly to the House the different ways in which the Baxter government had been recognized by the courts, by the President and by the people, and then showed that the constitution was a proper constitution, adopted by the people as their own, under which they were content to live. Mr. Scudder's speech arrested the attention of the House and had the great merit of placing before it in concise and intelligible form the facts of the case. Ward, of Illinois, who made the report in favor of Brooks, tollowed Scudder and made an impassioned harangue, which did not

apparently strengthen his side. He was followed by Milton Savier, a member of the Special Committee, who claimed that there was no authority in Congress or the Executive to determine the result of a State election; that this contest of Brooks and Baxter was decided by the Legislature of Arkansas, which, under the constitution and laws of the State, constituted the only tribunal that purpose; that this decision of the Legislature was final and exclusive, and consequently that Baxter was both de facto and de jure Governor of the State and was properly recognized as such by the President; that the proceedings to frame the new constitution were entirely regular and entirely in accord with the laws and usages of the country; that the constitution was republican in form, and that Mr. Garland is as much entitled to recognition as Governor as any executive of any other State. Judge Tremain, whose ineffective volubility has got for him the name of Sergeant Buziuz in the Ho of late, followed Sayler, and thinned the galleries very rapidly, and when he sat down the House took a recess. Judge Poland opened the debate after the recess, and in a really great speech-a speech which produced conviction and did what very few speeches in Congress do, changed votes presented the question in all its aspects. As chairman of the committee and author of the non-interference resolution, he closed the debate and carried the day. The first vote on a motion to substitute Ward's resolution for Poland's was taken amid deep excitement. It was a test vote, and, to everybody's surprise, it showed that the House was not inclined to think with the President. Ward's resolution declaring Brooks Governor of Arkansas was defeated by 153 to 80. So great a majority against the administration amazed everybody and the faces of the moderate republicans brightened at the unexpected completeness of their success. Next came a motion to lay Judge Poland's resolution for noninterference on the table and this was promptly defeated by 147 to 95. Then came the final vote and the Poland resolution was adopted by the

handsome majority of 149 to 80. "That's the worst blow Cæsarism has got for a long while," said a republican as the vote was an

On the final vote General Butler did not vote at all. Of the eighty republicans who voted against the adoption of the non-interference resolution, the greater number are men not re-elected to the next Congress, and who, as it is said here, have no visible means of political subsistence. One colored member, James T. Rapier, voted for Poland's reso-

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875. REGULATION OF THE BANK OF BETTRED OFFI-

CERS OF THE ARMY. A bill now before the President, known as the army on the rank which he actually held when wounded, except those who have been in the

service twenty-five years or those who have lost an arm, leg or both eyes, and those who had no rank when wounded and have since been promoted and retired. This bill restores Daniel E. Sickles to the roll of retired officers of the army and gives General Crawford the rank of brigadier. CUBA UNRECOGNIZED-THE ASIAN TELEGRAPH BILL LOST.

Senator Cameron, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely the resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, and also adversely the bill to promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875. IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL

APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE. The Senate Appropriation Committee propose numerous amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, reported this evening, which if agreed to will effect a reduction of over \$2.250,000 in its total. They diminish the items for public buildings as tollows :- For Chicago, from \$750,000 to \$500,000 Cincinnati, from \$600,000 to \$400,000; St. Louis, from \$750,000 to \$500,000; Hartford, from \$10,000 to \$5,000; Philadelphia, from \$750,000 to \$550,000; State Department building in Washington, from \$750,000 to \$400,000, A reduction of \$175,000 is made in the House appropriation for repairs and miscellaneous expenses of public buildings throughout the country. The item for repairs at the navy yards is reduced from \$500,000 to \$200,000. The following items are stricken out altogether:-\$191,000 for surveying Adian reservations; \$50,000 for the purchase of Gatling guns; all items for new vessels for the lighthouse and coast survey service, amounting in the aggregate to over \$300,000; \$50,000 for the publication of the records of the rebellion; the appropriation for paying Montana war claims; for sites of forts in Texas, and numerous items for improvements of various kinds in Washington city. The committee recommend the insertion of an item of \$100,000 for continuing the Custom House building at New Orleans, and \$265,000, gold, to pay the interest on the District of Columbia bonds guaranteed by the government. The section known as "the Keliogg bili," for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, is stricken out. The clause relating to government securities is changed so as to make it obligatory instead of discretionary that two of the three printings shall be executed outside of the Treasury, and it is also required that the work, when thus contracted for, shall be done in the District of Co-

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ENACTMENT.

HOTELS CLOSED IN ALEXANDRIA. ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2, 1875. In consequence of the Civil Rights bill, and fearing trouble, both of the principal botels here have cancelled their licences and closed.

EVASION OF PENALTIES IN BALTIMORP. BALTIMORE, March 2, 1875. William S. Redgrave, owner and proprietor of

the Park Hotel, immediately opposite the Camden street depot of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad, closed his house to-day to the public to escape incurring the pensities of the Civil Rights bill.

NEGRO JUBILATION.

SARATOGA, March 2, 1875. A meeting of colored citizens was held here last night to congratulate the colored race on the adoption of the Civil Rights bill. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the obligations of the colored race to Charles Summer and the republican party for this great boon.

THE FIRST BITTER PRUITS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2, 1875. The negroes here are beginning to exercise their privileges under the Civil Rights bill. During the day several of them have visited various restaurants, including the barroom at the Exchange Hotel, and in one instance a barber shop, and de-manded to be waited upon. They were rejused in every instance and ordered out. Nothing is yet known as to what the parties thus treated will do.

ARKANSAS COMPLICATIONS.

EXCITEMENT AS TO THE FORCE BILL-SPECULA-TIONS AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION-AN INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR GARLAND-EDI-TORIAL OPINION AS TO THE FUTURE.

LITTLE ROCK, March 2, 1875. The excitement over the passage of the Force bill and prospective adoption of Ward's resolution by the House continues. Both sides are confident and are anxiously awaiting further news. Governor Garland is in receipt of advices from Washington, which indicate that the Arkansas question cannot be called up during the present

A CAUCUS OF CONSERVATIVES A caucus of leading conservatives was held at the State House at a late hour last night. It is supposed the Arkansas case was a subject of dis-cussion, but its conclusions cannot be obtained.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. The Gazette, of this morning, contains an editorial on the gubernatorial contest, which it sums

First-The President will not interfere in Ar-Kansas affaits unless both houses of Congress indicate that he should do so.

Second—He could only interfere on behalf of an established government.

Third—Mr. Brooks cannot establish such a government on the soil of Arkansas.

Fourth—The irends of the present government need not be alarmed. All is well.

The article asserts that if the President should recognize Brooks on the simple passage by the House of Ward's resolution, the next Congress

would impeach him. AN INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR GARLAND. In an interview to-day Governor Garland declined to give his views on the passage of the Force bill or information as to what course he would pursue in the event of the President recognizing Brooks as Governor.

He said that any opinion of his would be merely speculation, and what his opinions were he did not desire to make public.

ARKANSAS AND THE CENTENNIAL. A clause in the General Appropriation bill, making appropriation for the proper representation of Arkansas at the Centennial, which was under consideration, was stricken out on constitutional grands. A separate bill, making appropriation, has been introduced and will probably pass before the adjournment.

NEWS OF THE ADOPTION OF POLAND'S REPORT. A despatch has just reached here announcing the adoption of Poland's report on the Arkansas case. Notwithstanding a severe storm of snow and sleet which is now prevailing, the streets are crowded with jubilant democrats, who shout for Governor Garland, making the welkin ring with their rejoicings. The result was entirely unexpected by the republicans. Up to seven o'clock this evening they were sanguine that Ward's resolution would be passed by from ten to twenty majority. All the republicans are desp ndent and practically give up the contest. The opinion prevaits among them that the vote rings out the death knell of republicanism in Arkansas and that the party will be disbanded. The leaders claim that under the present State administration they gare not preserve their party administration they dare not preserve their party organization nor make another canvass. Promi-nent colored men are announcing their determi-nation to leave the State at once.

THE WHEELER COMPROMISE.

THE MALCONTENTS TO TAKE THEIR SEATS TO-DAY-REASONS FOR THIS STEP-APPROVED BY GOVERNOR M'ENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1875. It is generally admitted that a majority, if not all, of those members of the conservative caucus who have most strenuously opposed the Wheeler compromise, numbering about twenty-five, and who reluse to sign the protocol or be bound by the action of the majority, will take their seats tomerrow or the next day.

They hold that since it has been determined by

the majority, forty-five members, to go into the Kellogg House, it is oetter for them to go unfet-tered and untrammeled by the individual pledge exacted by the Wheeler proposition. Warmota is in layor of compromise, and is a

Warmoth is in layor of compromise, and is a candidate for the Senate. A good deal of speculation is indulged in about the motive of the eight conservative Senators who joined the Kellogg Senate to-day. Their motive is to preserve their status two years hence as noiding over Senators, and by going in in advance of the wheeler compromise, to avoid implication with it. Governor McEnerv approves of their action.

Governor Kellogg this morning sent in a veto of a bill which had passed the Legislature for the relief of the Louisiana Levee Company, asserting that the bill was an attempt to legalize \$1.000,000 or more of lilegal alleged indeptedness, in violation of the Funding law and constitutional amendments. It is said that a strong ring has been ments. it is said that a strong ring has been formed to pass the bill over his veto.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

CITY AND CHARTER ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE-DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN GAINS-FOUR DEMOCRATIC MAYORS ELECTED.

ROME, March 2, 1875. At the city election to-day Samuel B. Stevens, democrat, was elected Mayor by 669 majority. The democrats elect jour of the five ward officers. The Common Council will stand ten democrats to seven republicans.

ROCHESTER, March 2, 1875. At the Charter election to-day General Williams, cemocrat, was elected City Treasurer by about 2,000 majority, and Mr. Staples, democrat, Justice or the Feate by about 300 minority. The demo-crats elect twelve Aldermen and the republicans six, making the Council democratic by eight ma-jority. Of nine School Commissioners elected seven are democrats, and there will be a tie in the Board of Education. The Board of Super-visors is probably democratic. The city elects eleven democratic and five republican Supervisors, a gain to the republicans of one.

OSWEGO, March 2, 1875. At the charter election to-day Poncher, democrat, was elected Mayor by about 200 majority. The republicans elect five of the eight Aidermen.

The charter election to-day resulted in a great failing off in the democratic majority of last year. In every ward the republicans gain one member in the Board of Trustees.

AUBURN, March 2, 1875. Mr. Theodore M. Pomeroy, republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day by a majority of 250 over William J. Moses, democrat and temper-

NEWBURG, March 2 1875. At the charter election here to-day the democrats elected J. J. S. McCroskey Mayor, by about 600 majority. They also elected three out of five Aldermen, and have now a majority in the Com-mon Council. The democrats also elect the Col-lector, Water Commissioner and three of the four Supervisors, all by increased majorities. The re-publicans elect both School Trustees.

At the city election to-day the democrats elected three out of four Supervisors. The Common Coun-cit and School Board are equally divided.

Сонова, Матсh 2, 1875.

The vote was large at the charter election here to-day. The democrats elected Charles W. Hutch-

ELMIRA, March 2, 1875. ELMIRA, March 2, 1876.
Colonel Howard M. Smith, republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day by 200 majority.
The Board of Supervisors stands—Republicans, 11; democrats, 7. Last year the city went demogratic by \$50 majority.

## THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Work of the American Expedition at Pekin.

THE OBSERVATIONS IN CHINA.

Professor Young on the Great Problem.

The Celestial Empire Photographed.

Professor C. A. Young, who was chief of the United States expedition to Pekin, China, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, and whose return to this country was announced in vesterday's HERALD, delivered a lecture on the nature and object of the expedition in the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, last evening. While the parties were stationed in China the Professor received a letter from Professor Henry Morton President of the Stevens Institute, requesting him to lecture in Hoboken on his return. Professor Young acquiesced, and this exposition of the work done by the Pekin party is the first that he has made since his return home. The hall was comfortably filled by an ap-preciative audience. Professor Young does not seek to popularize abstract science. He interests his hearers by a cursory resume of the mathematical features of the work, and giving graphic episodes incident to the progress of the observers. THE DISCOURSE.

The lecturer began his discourse by expressing his regret at not being able to speak as carefully as he would wish, owing to his excessive and ardnous duties. He would be compelled to address transit of Venus? The clanet Venus simply passes take place at the recurrence of every revolution of Venus were it not that her path does not he in the same plane with the path of the earth. Ordinarily Venus, on passing between us and the solar giobe, appears either above or below the sun, but once in a while she comes directly between the earth and the sun, looking like a black spot pro. jected on his disk, slowly crawling over for a few hours and thence disappearing again into space. The passage itself is a very insignificant phenomenon, but the calculations which can be based thereon are of vast importance to the astronomical and the entire civilized world. From a careful observation of the planet's track, as seen from two north and south stations on the earth, we are enabled to determine the parallax of the sun. This parallax (the size of the earth's radius as viewed by an imaginary observer at the sun) once determined, we can calculate the distance between the earth and the sun, our distances from all the planets, their weights and sizes as well as our distances from the fixed stars. Any error arising in our ob-

their weights and sizes as well as our distances from the fixed stars. Any error arising in our observations of the transit

PERMEATES ALL OUR COMPUTATIONS
as to the other heavenly bodies. The Professor proceeded to filustrate by diagrams on a screen the two apparent tracks of Venus across the solar disk as viewed from two distant stations on the earth. The lines resemble two black parallel threads streehed in proximity across a silver plate. The angular distance between the lines was the key to the solution. It is needless, perhaps to further repeat the lecturer's explanation of the nature of the calculations, masunch as this mas already been extensively treated in the HERALD. The descriptive portions of the discourse were extremely pleasing. The Professor profected upon the screen a ground plan of Pekin with its moats and towers and gates and the encasing wall against which British cannon had thundered long in vain. The American observers were domiciled in the court attached to the Episcopal mission; the French remained at the French Legation. The Temple of Heaven and that of Agriculture were depicted, and also the site of the Observatory erected there by

THE JESUITS,
in which are to be found many old fashioned astronomical instruments and some glasses of preat power. A map was shown, illustrating the position taken upby the American astronomers during their observations. The locations of the equatorial telescope, the photographing apparatus, the heliostat, the transit pier and every appliance used by the scientists in their observations were accurately pointed out. All the equipments, including the very sheds and houses used during the observations, were carried across the seas by the Americans, and borne from the landing place to Pekin on the shoulders of couriers. The appliance weighed ten tons.

THE CAPITAL OF CHINA presented arms a transit and the servers and the servers.

THE CAPITAL OF CHINA THE CAPITAL OF CHINA
presented many a strange scene. The sky is clear
by night and the heavenly orbs tremble much less
than they do when viewed from our own shores.
The air, however, is filled with dust; the streets
are always crowded with pediars, story-tellers and
newsmongers. The imperial palace is a magnificent edifice of margie. Attached to it are are aways crowded with pediars, story-tellers and newsmongers. The imperial palace is a magnificent edifice of marble. Attached to it are attificial pleasure grounds, lakes and retreats among trees whose antiquity is shrouded in mystery. There also is to be seen a vast marble bridge 500 or 600 years old. The Confucian Temple of Heavenin one quarter of the city is visited at the winter solsitee by the Emperor. Within is a spacious chair for that magnate and several others for the spirits of his ancesiors. There is a large white board bearing a profusion of traditional inscriptions. In another part of the capital is to which thousands of devoted followers have recourse. It is a pile of white marole ninety feet high. The life of Enddha is encausted on the wails. At a distance from Pekin stands the ceebrated mausoleum within which rest the bones of the great emperors. Unfortunately there are only two dynasties represented there, because whenever a strong cinetian usurped the place of, the reigning princes, he took good care to destroy the refice of their ancestors, lest spirits of the latter might give annoyance. The grim repository is sandwiched between two hills in a dark recess studded with shrubbery and trees. The astronomers made

sandwiched between two hills in a dark recess studded with shrubbery and trees. The astronomers made

AN EXCURSION TO THE GREAT WALL.

The conveyance, which is considered aristocratic and a great luxury, resembles a New England ox cart, with no springs and drawn by a mule. There was no seat in it, and the passengers had to squait n indian lashion. The wall was built 250 years before the birth of Christ, is 1,500 miles in length, jorty feet high and forty feet in thickness, it is topped at intervals by strong parapets and towers. The Americans took great interest in the stupendous work. The surrounding country abounds with antique stone monuments and colossal statues of mail-clad warriors and mythological beasts. The Professor then described the routine pursued by the astronomers, it was necessary to determine with the transit instrument the precise longitude and latitude of the place, then the rate of the astronomical clock. In order to accomplish this the observers visited the observatory every night to view the stars wheeling across the sky. Fitteen hundred ooservations of transits for determination of latitude, were made in this way. On THE MORNING OF THE TRANSIT the clouds began to tuicken, and it soon became evident that the spectroscope would be useless. The electric circuit was accidentally broken by a functionary who was born under the constellation of Aquarius, accumulating difficulties as the eventual moment approached. Everything was remedied, however, and at the decisive period of the first contact, satisfactory observations were made. No black drop whatever was visible, nor was the planet seen before it came into collision with the sun's film. At some stations, where the sky was ciear, Venus was distinctly visible long before the occurrence of the first contact. One hundred photographs were secured. The four contacts were signalled with probable accuracy, although there was and its a marginal error of thirty seconds in the estimate of the first contact. The results, on the whole, were satisfactory, mers made

AN EXCURSION TO THE GREAT WALL.

The confedence, which is considered

"BILL KING'S" PROPERTY ATTACHED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ind., March 2, 1875. Mr. Edward T. Bartlett, of New York, counsel for the Pacific Mail Company, is now here. He has caused a suit to be commenced on behalf of the company against William S. King to recover \$125,000 paid the latter by Richard B. Irwin. An attachment has been levied on a large amount of King's real estate. AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI-"ELIZABETH" AT THE LYCEUM. Mme. Ristori could not have wished and New York could hardly have given her a more enthusiastic and hearty welcome than she received last night at the Lyceum Theatre. The audience was worthy of the artist, which being the highest compliment we could pay the audience we shall not insist further upon its merits. At the end of every act the famous tragédienne was called ou repeatedly, the curtain teing raised three times at the end of the fourth act.
We saw but one bouquet thrown to
her, but that was worth scores of those floral avalanches under which a vulgar custom seeks to hide the smiling actresses of the period. It was only a simple bunch of violets, but it was a charming tribute to an artist who is already crowned with the laurel. The purpose of Giacometti in the play of "Eliza

beth" was to exhibit the inconsistencies of Eliza-

beth, and in the strong contrast of these he has

unquestionably distorted the character. It is

not only untrue to the historical Queen, but untrue to nature, for such abrapt and violent changes of mood and thought are not often seen outside of hospitals for the insane. The descrip tion of the Queen given by Burleign in the play may be true enough for the purposes of a drama tist, but his realization of it in action is false. Elizabeth, as shown to us by the author, is a fantastic, extravagant, disjointed, impossible figure. whose motions resemble those creatures who, Shakespeare said, were made by Nature's journey men, they imitated humanity so abominably. Indeed, when the character is compared with the Shakespearian analyses of eccentric beings, such as Hamlet, it seems almost like a burlesque. When Elizabeth suggests in open court that Essex should be one of the English subjects to be considered as candidates for her hand, it is unnatural. When she tells the Spanish ambassador, "Marquis, the two letters it is pure farce, suitable to the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." When she restrains her anger because her doctor only allows her the privilege of passion once in twentyfour hours, it is absurd, unless we arbitrarily assume that it is ironical. Nor are the other characters of a higher degree of dramatic merit. Bacon, "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," appears as the meanest only, a kind of Baradas or Rosencrantz, though, of course, it was no particular purpose of the drama to reveal Bacon in his full strength. Essex is better; but Burleigh is like the Polonius of which tradition says he was the original. All the people of this brilliant and intellectual court—in a reign distinguised for its famous upholders, giants on whose mighty shoulders rested an empire's burden-seek the favor of the Queen by the grossest flattery, which she believes with the most unreasonable readiness and without any coarse, she might believe, for she loved him, but even a vain women is not blind to the flattery of those to whom they are indifferent. Glacometti has evidently made a close study of knowledge of the subject, if not for its treatment, But his characters are English only in name, and the play presents us with a picture resembling some little Italian duchy in the sixteenth century. an operatic duchy, where the passions are mo tives for musical duets and trios more than the court of Bacon, Raleigh, Drake, Sidney, Essex and Yet though the play possesses these historical

faults and has the special weakness of being without a plot, it has sterling merits. Some of the principal events of Elizabeth's reign are boldly sketched and warmly colored. The situations are forcible, the dialogue is effective, and the more poetical language is fervent and picturesque. Elizabeth berself—an imagin-ary or Italian Elizabeth, it may be—is displayed with much dramatic power, and the role gives to such an artist as Ristori spiendid opportunity. She lifts that which is low to the level of her own genius, and raises the high still higher. The play seen through the medium of her acting is transfigured into something more beautiful than it truly is. The trivial vanity she makes charming, she gives nature to that which up natural and hides with her art the imperfections

natural and hides with her art the imperfections she constantly encounters.

It is the same Ristori we knew seven years ago who returns to us now; the same majestic figure, expressive and intellectual features and impassioned voice. This was evident in the earlier acts of the play, when she represented Elizabeth in comparative youth, in the speaking eye and movement all grace and ease, and not less clear in the close, when the full resources of passion and strength were demanded by the situations. The progress of the Queen, from maturity to age, was made by changes startling in their verisimilitude; and, though the character is consistently preserved, its different stages of development are contrasted with marvelious power. The ladies in the audience might have easily studied, if study of such a subject were advisable, how women grow old. The pictures of the Queen are varied. The first, an exhibition of her vanity, her disposition to almost sport with her sceptre, and make it a plaything to reward a dramatist or a weapon to strike were advisable, how women grow old. The pictures of the Queen are varied. The first, an exhibition of her vanity, Ber disposition to almost sport with her sceptre, and make it a plaything to reward a dramatist or a weapon to strike down a foc. The close of the first act leaves the Queen in the attitude of asserting the authority which she had resolved none should dispute. The second picture reveals her in mere moods, in the scene in which Essex without rebuke discloses his love for his sovereign. The manner in which Ristori gave the ring to Essex—a piedge of her pardon for all offences that he might commit—was exquisite in its ardor and forgetiuiness, and was followed by a superb gelivery of the sollioquy in which she resolves never to sacrifice the pride of empire to love. Then follows a remarkable study oi profound dissimulation in the scenes which precede and follow the death of the Auted Marie Stuart. The affected grief of the Queen when she announces her intention to seek pardon in a convent was finely succeeded by the burst of real joy with which the defiance of Spain, which ends the second act. Contrast the duplicity of that remorse for the royal rival's execution with the real remorse for the death of Essex in the fourth act, and see how subtle is the skill and how vast the resources of the artist. Her similated anguish an inferior artist might have been glad to express as a substitute for sincers emotion. It was not until the fourth act that the real greatness of Ristori was fully disclosed. All before was preparatory, and made interesting more by her art than her genius. It had eiements of comedy which justified the descriptions we have read of her early career, when she duzzled the Italian srage with her brilliance vand humor. But when Essex is sentenced real sorrow becomes an element of the drama, and the cannon that announces his death sounds the knell for Elizabeth. The delivery of the formal process of the artist and the winder in which subdined the human figures and the withering snakes in the g

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES Janauschek has played a very successful engage ment at Buffalo.

Agnes Booth succeeds Janauschek at the Buffale cademy of Music. Clara Morris played Nancy Sikes during her

Maccabe will bring his monologue entertainment to an end this week. He moves to pastures new. Strakosch of Paris says he has found a musica star of the first magnitude in Mile. Anna de Be-

Madame Ristori appears to-night in the role of Mary Stuart. On Thursday she plays Elizabeth Miss Cushman and Janauschek played simul-

taneously in Chicago at different theatres. It was too much honor for that Western city. Miss Genevieve Ward's representation of Re-becca, in Hailiday's "Ivanhoe," which has been

timonial Committee on Saturday evening next st Wallack's Theatre.

Adelaide Nellson has added "Measure for Meas ure" to her repertoire. She is the first actress who has attempted the rôle of Isabella since it was played by Sarah Siddons.

Hollingshead, the London manager, has been attacked by the classical fever. "Midsummer Night's Dream," "She Stoops to Conquer" and Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy" are presented at the three theatres under his man-

The Strakosch Italian Opera Company will give their final performance this season on next Priday for the benefit of Signor Muzio. A strong bill will be offered, including "Lohengrin," the third act of "Crispino e la Comare," two posthumous works of Rossini. The performance will conclude with the stuging of the "Marselliaise" by M'lle Heilbron. With such attractions there ought not to be a vacant seat in the Academy.

CANADIAN MONEY MARKET.

A SEVERE CONTRACTION IN MONEY IN THE DO-MINION-THE SEVERITY OF THE WINTER THE

PARTIAL CAUSE.
TORONTO, Ont. March 2, 1875. The Globe, in its money article this morning says:—"A severe contraction in the money marke of the Dominion has been going on fer a couple of weeks past, and has considerably damaged com-mercial matters. A tighter time for money has not been seen in Canada for a long while, and a good deal of suffering and alarm have been the natural consequence. To the unparalleled severity of the present winter in Canada may, no doubt, be attributed in a large degree the sharp character of the present monetary pressure. Large sections of the country have been blocked up with snow for weeks, the roads impassable, the rail-roads kept open with great difficulty and the country traffic almost stopped. Vast stores of grain and cattle and other farm produce which usually flud the easiest way to market in the winter months are still in the barns of the farmers and the ware-houses of country dealers. The bank notes which the saie of these products usually circulated throughout the land are still in the vaults of the banks, and the want of foreign draft which their storage at shipping points usually secures has caused serious inconvenience in monetary circles. Another cause of this sudden pinch is to be found in the working of the legal tender system of the government currency that has been in existence for reduce the specie reserves in the vaults of banks and substitute legal tenders as the main rehance for the redemption of bank noies and deposits. Various incidents united to create a demand for gold for foreign shipment, and the stores of legal tenders in the vaults of the banks were made use of. The gold reserves field by statute in the government treasuries were consequently in danger of oping reduced below the proper amount. The Treasurer necessarily called in a portion of the government deposits in the hands of banks, in their turn, called in their ioans and discounts to the public, and a scare followed. Thus far no permanent general injury has resulted. The pressure has caused two of the smaller banking institutions to seek momentary assistance from the other banks which, both being perfectly sound, they got as once. It has entailed heavy loss on individuals by reduced value of stocks and heavy rates of discount, and it bas for the time deranged the ordinary course of business, but with forbearance on the part of the large monetary institutions, the present trouble will soon pass away." ter of the present monetary pressure. Large sections of the country have been blocked up with

## THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TOBONTO, Ont., March 2, 1875. In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Miller brought up the motion for the reconstruction of the Senate. The main principle, affirmed by resolution, is that Senators shall be elected by the local Legislatures instead of by the Dominton government. A long debate ensued. The resolution ernment. A long debate ensued. The resolution was carried—77 to 73. It proposes that the present Senators hold their seats for life; that Ontario and Quebec each elect twelve, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each five, and Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia each two Senators. Each member of the Legislative Assemblies is to have only one vote, and the members of such assemblies are to be eligible for election. The Senate is to elect its own Speaker, who is not to vote except in case of the.

A POWDER EXPLOSION.

A MAN INSTANTLY KILLED-GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 2, 1875. This entire community was startled this mornal ing by a terrible sound, resembling a discharge of cannon. It proved to be an explosion in the cannon. It proved to be an explosion in the American Flask and Cap Company, where vast quantities of powder are used and where a large number of men are employed. The real cause of the explosion is not known, and probably never will be explained. The building was completely shattered. The saddest part of the occurrence is the absolute annihilation of a man named Ogcar F. Atwood, whe was blown to atoms, scarcely a particle of his body being left to indicate that he had been an itemate of the shop. The windows of houses in the immediate vicinity, and even for a mile distant, were broken by the explosion.

RAILROAD FARES REDUCED.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2, 1875. The officers of the Baltimore and Onio Ratiroad Company announce that on and after March 3. they will reduce the fare from New York to Colum-\$16 50 to \$15 25, and to indianapolis from \$21 to \$17 25.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe-will be ready at haif-past nine o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

AWAY WITH OPIATES.—HALE'S HONEY OF HORRROUND AND TAR. that cures the most trightful lough, does not contain a particle of opium. Pike's Toothacke Drops cure in one minute.

monia, consumption and death. Dr. Hall's BROXCHIAL-isk effectually prevents any latal result. Sold by all druggists at 50; only. CORNS, BUNIONS, CHILBLAINS, INGROWING
Nails, &c., cured without pain; Corn Cure, by mail, 50e.
Dr. RICE, 189 Broadway, near Dey street.

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A GREAT SUCCESS-KEARNEY'S EXTRACT Buchtu, now prescribed by physicians in private Hospital practice everywhere, in cases of Gravel, Diabetes, Fenale Weakness and all diseases of Bladder and Kidneys, sold everywhere.

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CATABRIE ANNIHILATOR; pints, \$1; all physical painflammation with Pain Paint instantly. A 25 CENT BOTTLE OF PORTER'S COUGH

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TEN AND THREE EIGHT CYLINDER HOR ROTARY PRESENT
WILL BE SOLD LOW. Address THE NEW YORK HERALD -SILK ELASTIC STUCKINGS, BELTS, KNEE Gapa, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vescy street. Lady in attendance.

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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION. Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC, antidyspeptic and regulating, cures Liver Complaint Heartburn, Water Brash, Bit iousness, Acidity. GILES & CO., 451 Sixth avenue.

NO ONE SHOULD NEGLECT A COUGH.—WIS TAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure. Necessis and \$1 a bottle. Large bottles much the cheaper

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torious.

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